

REPORT

OF THE

Kentucky Institution for the
Education of the Blind

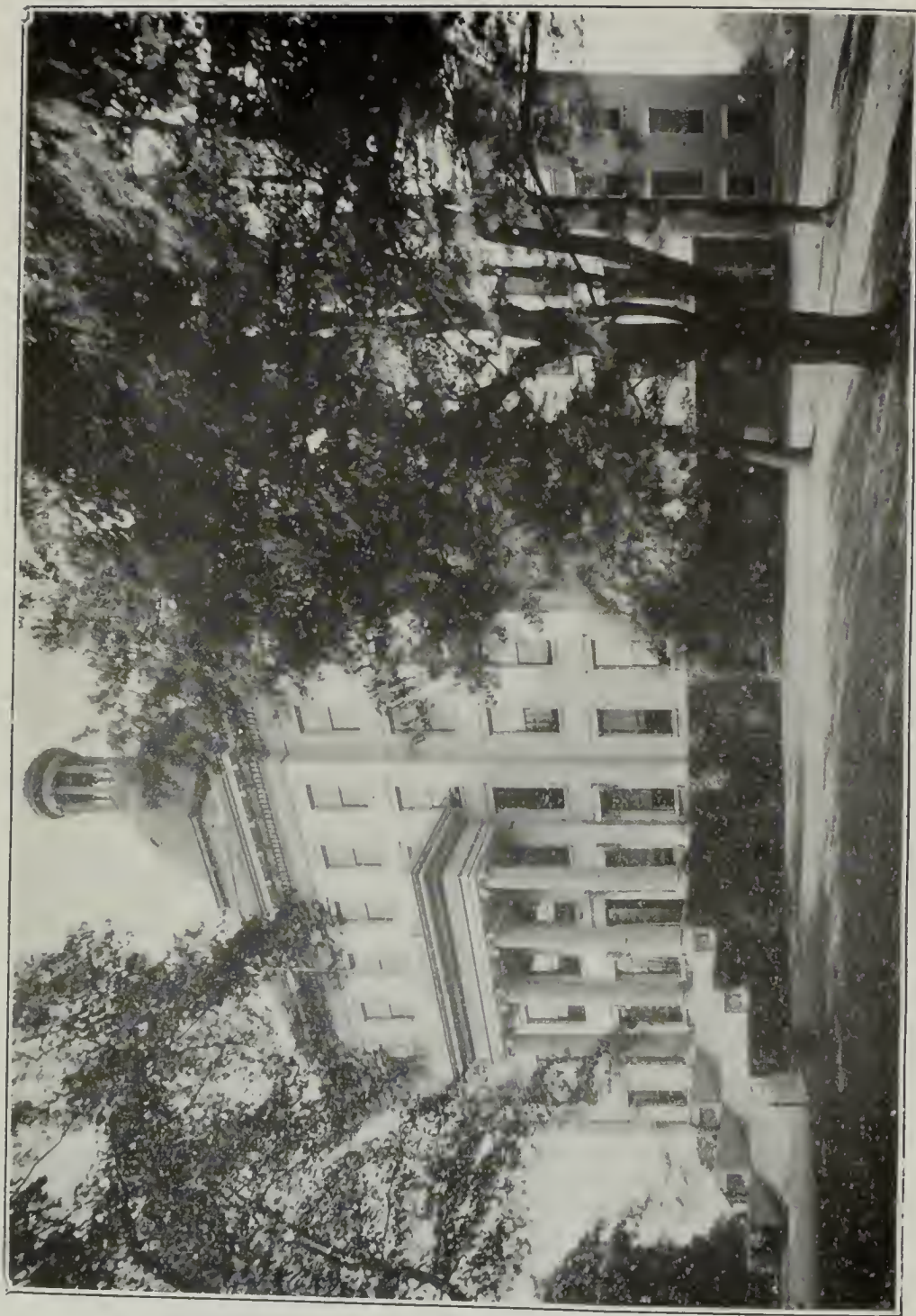
AT

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912

1913
The State Journal Co.
Frankfort, Ky.

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KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

REPORT

Gift of
A. M. Shotwell

OF THE

Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind

AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

The State Journal Co.
Frankfort, Ky.

Louisville, Ky.,
November 1, 1912.

To His Excellency,
James B. McCreary,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Honored Sir:

The accompanying report has been read and approved and formally adopted by the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, as their regular report to you and the General Assembly.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, it is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Visitors.

BENNETT H. YOUNG,
President.

Regular Annual Report of the Board of Visitors
of the Kentucky Institution for the
Education of the Blind.

To His Excellency,
James B. McCreary,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sir:
The number of pupils under our charge during the past year, in the White Department, was one hundred and sixteen, and in the Colored Department, was twenty-three, making in all one hundred and thirty-nine (139).

THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THOSE IN THE WHITE
DEPARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A

Adair, William Martin County
Allen, James Edward Ohio County

B

Barbee, Edgar Louisville
Bateman, Beatrice Louisville
Becker, Betram Louisville
Begley, Sam Leslie County
Benedict, Thomas Feely Louisville
Berlew, Lewis Louisville
Berry, Nevin Knox County
Boggs, Lula Laurel County
Boone, Charles Nelson County
Bowlin, Jennie Garrard County
Brock, Elijah Leslie County
Bryant Charlie Grayson County
Burke, Chester Whitley County

C

Calvert, Beulah Muhlenberg County
Carrington, Manny Lewis County

Carrington, Roy.....	Lewis County
Chamberlain, Raymond.....	Union County
Collins, Griffo.....	Webster County
Cook, Nathaniel.....	Louisville
Coombs, Wilson.....	Pike County
Crawford, Edward.....	Fayette County
Cromie, Mary B	Louisville

D

Denton, Charlie.....	Barren County
Downs, Clarence.....	McLean County
Durham, Ben J., Jr.....	Boyle County

E

Ellis, Eva G.....	Warren County
Embry, John W.....	Grayson County
Embry, Lottie.....	Grayson County

F

Fitzner, Joseph	Louisville
Fraim, John.....	McLean County
Furnan, Harry	Paducah

G

Gatton, Joseph	Harlan County
Giles, Helena.....	Harrison County
Gillis, Bonnie	Louisville
Graham, Carl	Louisville
Grater, Louise.....	Kenton County
Gray, Virgie.....	Mercer County
Greer, Lee.....	Perry County
Grief, Mabel.....	Paducah
Gross, Robert.....	Estill County
Guthrie, Carl	Louisville

H

Haddox, Lelia	Louisville
Hahn, Herman	Louisville
Hanks, Robert.....	Edmonson County
Hawkins, Sadie.....	Anderson County
Hampton, Viola.....	Knox County
Herndon, Catherine.....	Madison County

I

Insko, Phoebe.....	Logan County
Ison, James A.....	Boyd County

J

Jeffers, Frank	Louisville
Jennings, Mary.....	Hardin County
Jones, Iona.....	Boyd County

K

Kelly, Alice	Louisville
Kerr, Adelaide	Kenton County
King, Gladys.....	Bracken County

L

Lay, Leslie.....	Whitley County
Leigh, Colonel.....	Leslie County
Leigh, Loida.....	Leslie County
Leigh, Robert.....	Leslie County
Lee, Bessie.....	Grayson County
Lile, Clara.....	Green County

M

Marler, John T.....	Rockcastle County
Martin, Ethel.....	Daviess County
McDannold, W. J.....	Kenton County
Miller, Robert.....	Lawrence County
Moseley, Willis	Owensboro
Murphy William.....	Johnson County

N

Naive, Allen	Lexington
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O

O'Malley, John.....	Lincoln County
O'Neil, Joseph	Louisville
O'Neil, Ruth	Louisville
Outland, Onie May.....	Calloway County
Owens, Annie L.....	Whitley County

P

Pace, Tressie.....	Magoffin County
Parsons, Greenville.....	Madison County
Parker, Grace.....	Whitley County

Parker, Florence.....	Whitley County
Parker, Hazel	Louisville
Parker, Thelma.....	Calloway County
Patrick, Noah	Louisville
Perkins, Gordon.....	Livingston County
Philippe, Louis.....	Campbell County
Portman, Lucille	Louisville
Preston, Catherine	Lexington
Puckett, Harry	Ashland

R

Raff, Rosa	Louisville
Rankin, Ida.....	Nicholas County
Reynolds, Samuel	Louisville
Reynolds, Thomas	Louisville
Rideout Marvin.....	Webster County
Richie Leona.....	Breathitt County
Richie, Samuel.....	Breathitt County
Roard Louis.....	Leslie County

S

Scheben, Carl	Newport
Schweers, Dora.....	Trimble County
Schweers, Edward.....	Trimble County
Schweers, Elizabeth.....	Trimble County
Seymour, Robert	Louisville
Shepherd, Sarah.....	Breathitt County
Silvernagle, Claude	Louisville
Stephens, Elizabeth	Louisville
Sumner, Wm. Ora	Louisville

T

Taylor, Joseph.....	Fayette County
Taylor, Vester.....	Butler County
Thompson, Carrie May.....	Garrard County

V

Veazie, Robert	Louisville
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W

Wagoner, Mallie.....	Boyd County
Watts, Catherine	Garrard County
Welsh, Bridget	Louisville

Williams, Lonnie	Paducah
Willingham, Cooper.....	Henderson County
Willingham, Edith.....	Henderson County
Winningham, Mary.....	Henderson County

Y

Young, Edgar.....	Taylor County
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**THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THOSE IN THE COLORED
DEPARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

Bethel, Charles.....	Barren County
Cheatham, Bertha.....	Fayette County
Eades, Otis.....	McLean County
Elkins, McHenry	Louisville
Enzer, Alfred	Knox County
Gardner, Birdie	Calloway County
Gilbert, Kate	Owensboro
Harlin, Marelda	Garrard County
Harris, J. Scott	Louisville
Hite, Charles	Russellville
Jolly, William	Louisville
McRoberts, Allen	Lincoln County
Malone, James	Pulaski County
Moss, Louisa	Louisville
Radford, Mattie May	Louisville
Richardson, Beedie	Franklin County
Sanlsbnry, Charles	Daviess County
Selvy, Otto	Louisville
Smith, Robert	Louisville
Styles, Edwin	Louisville
Sutton, Blondell	Louisville
Warner, Roy	Gallatin County
Woods, Clara	Barren County

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED:

A superintendent, B. B. Huntoon, with a salary of \$150.00 a month.
 A matron, Mrs. Sarah J. Huntoon, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.
 A teacher, Miss Snsan B. Merwin, with a salary of \$100.00 a month.
 A teacher, Miss Lydia Scoggan, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.
 A teacher, Miss M. Blye Allan, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

- A teacher, Miss Dora States, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.
- A teacher of kindergarten, Miss Anna Hanlon, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.
- A teacher of sewing, Miss Vernetta Scoggan, with a salary of \$50.00 a month.
- A teacher of handicraft, Mr. George H. Schroer, with a salary of \$60.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Charles Frederick, with a salary of \$100.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Miss Julia Purnell, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Miss Adele Howard, with a salary of \$60.00 a month.
- A teacher of piano tuning, Clifford B. Martin, with a salary of \$60.00 a month.
- A teacher of gymnastics for girls, Miss Oma Blankenbaker, with a salary of \$20.00 a month.
- A boys' governess, Miss Anna Morgan, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.
- A girls' governess, Miss Ellen Thomason, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.
- A gardener and engineer, Thomas Lucas, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.
- A fireman and assistant engineer, Herman Breitfield, with a salary of \$60.00 a month.
- A houseman, John Owens, with a salary of \$50.00 a month.
- A houseman, George Griffin, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.
- A cook, Annie Rooney, with a salary of \$27.00 a month.
- A cook, Maggie Kelly, with a salary of \$27.00 a month.
- A dining-room girl, Julia Lambert, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A dining-room girl, Mary Lambert, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A dining-room girl, Margaret Quinn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Katie Flynn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Maggie Flynn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Lena Hildebrand, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Ida Kohler, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Mary Berlin, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A laundress, Hannah McElliott, with a salary of \$24.00 a month.
- A laundress, Bridget Fitzgerald, with a salary of \$24.00 a month.
- A laundress, Margaret Byrnes, with a salary of \$20.00 a month.

Colored Department.

- A principal, Faustin S. Delany, with a salary of \$100.00 a month.
A matron, Mrs. Mary I. Delany, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.
A teacher of music, Miss Elizabeth Minnis, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.
A cook, Malvina Murphy, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
A laundress, Eliza Jordan, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
A houseman, Louis Wood, with a salary of \$25.00 a month.
A houseman, Allen McRoberts, with a salary of \$10.00 a month.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDING SUPPLIES.

To the Board of Visitors of the
Kentucky Institution for the
Education of the Blind.

Gentlemen :

Your committee would respectfully report that during the year they have supervised, as usual, the expenses of the institution in all its departments. A summary of these expenses is herewith appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. COX, Chairman,
THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, Jr.,
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Pay Roll, { Salaries	\$ 985.75	\$1,004.00	\$ 995.75	\$1,000.75	\$ 994.00	\$1,000.75	\$1,000.75	\$1,684.25	\$ 270.00	\$ 270.00	\$ 295.00	\$1,085.00	\$10,586.00
Wages	406.00	496.00	496.00	496.00	496.00	478.00	491.80	496.00	496.00	496.00	496.00	483.50	5,917.30
Dry goods and clothing	39.05	454.60	184.92	19.90	64.93	22.30	23.05	108.36	4.75	.....	96.97	22.10	1,041.53
Groceries	585.35	545.60	441.55	520.04	484.38	391.86	424.70	439.29	243.05	78.23	77.55	323.84	4,558.44
Breadstuffs	113.79	136.01	138.97	149.53	142.17	143.46	142.01	157.95	55.86	.....	.....	76.64	1,256.39
Meats, fowls, fish, and game	194.22	156.65	213.71	188.00	176.42	162.45	162.99	182.72	90.38	29.45	28.82	144.98	1,760.79
Fruits, vegetables, milk and ice	111.70	102.90	106.29	112.78	113.36	105.00	117.85	128.48	69.37	27.25	28.85	74.62	1,098.45
Spirituous liquors . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs, medicines, and professional services	12.75	18.01	272.65	46.58	17.67	23.95	49.78	38.50	65.00	.....	.....	28.35	573.24
Confectioneries . . . . .	.....	.....	26.85	.....	2.45	.....	.....	12.80	16.00	.....	.....	.....	58.10
Fuel and lights	67.93	74.46	62.29	46.54	50.35	39.31	20.40	17.87	152.54	18.82	16.45	21.07	588.03
Amusements	16.75	.....	.....	6.00	16.90	.....	15.22	59.60	.....	.....	.....	5.00	119.47
Buildings and repairs	31.49	643.06	62.61	316.12	34.64	34.52	54.03	108.91	138.77	62.15	44.58	95.55	1,626.43
Household and kitchen furniture	126.99	11.49	146.25	.....	101.05	.....	5.00	.....	5.75	.....	.....	61.63	458.16
Laundry	27.10	.....	155.00	.....	.....	.....	31.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213.50
Vehicles, tools and implements for the farm and garden . . . . .	.....	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses on live stock . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.40	.....	1.00	.....	277.01
Labor not included in pay roll . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	3.00	9.00
Books and stationery	60.50	25.25	18.50	7.25	27.00	40.50	144.80	139.25	90.00	55.00	159.00	36.00	803.05
Postage and traveling expenses	12.55	42.95	34.21	81.60	69.62	8.15	9.65	36.44	.....	44.15	28.17	41.88	409.37
Material for workshop	26.72	28.36	31.27	40.72	142.33	23.95	12.08	394.34	34.48	3.12	36.00	62.11	835.54
Tuning and repairing musical instruments	11.90	32.99	96.65	102.39	1.00	71.96	10.00	99.24	.....	.....	.....	14.70	440.83
Water rent . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funeral expenses	28.25	29.49	19.28	25.23	25.28	23.12	21.66	19.35	18.80	8.58	5.13	10.25	234.42
Insurance . . . . .	.....	282.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00
Interest	16.47	7.32	151.93	.....	217.52	.....	.....	99.95	174.73	34.40	.....	.....	609.50
Total	\$2,965.26	\$4,114.29	\$3,657.08	\$3,174.43	\$3,179.13	\$2,501.43	\$2,985.42	\$4,435.01	\$1,908.88	\$1,127.15	\$1,313.52	\$2,837.72	\$34,319.92

COLORED DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Pay Roll, { Salaries	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 190.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 117.50	\$ 1,722.50
Wages	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	81.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	71.00	832.00
Dry goods and clothing	9.15	131.49	.....	9.55	.....	.....	11.20	.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	166.19
Groceries	105.22	125.12	102.34	134.37	72.02	109.09	81.84	92.31	59.18	21.50	33.47	35.84	972.30
Breadstuffs	20.65	22.72	24.98	27.11	26.64	20.50	33.14	38.94	12.82	.....	.....	18.56	256.06
Meats, fowls, fish, and game	50.70	46.75	54.15	49.45	46.30	51.35	47.80	50.60	28.54	12.30	15.37	35.90	490.21
Fruits, vegetables, milk, and ice	26.40	25.15	25.50	25.00	24.00	25.52	25.77	27.25	22.67	11.65	10.74	20.02	269.67
Spirituous liquors . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs, medicines, and professional services . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	15.00
Confectioneries . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel and lights	9.72	17.01	21.32	27.13	20.45	14.15	6.95	4.72	42.80	6.05	7.35	7.97	185.62
Amusements . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and repairs . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Household and kitchen furniture	4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.95	.....	.....	57.00	.....	69.85
Laundry . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vehicles, tools and implements for the farm and garden . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Expenses on live stock . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labor not included in payroll . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and stationery . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	27.00
Postage and traveling expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Materials for workshop . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuning and repairing musical instruments . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water rent	2.82	4.58	3.37	4.46	3.87	3.71	3.53	3.71	3.71	2.33	2.33	3.78	43.20
Funeral expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$486.56	\$628.82	\$496.66	\$557.07	\$452.28	\$399.32	\$426.23	\$496.48	\$344.52	\$223.83	\$247.26	\$322.57	\$5,081.60

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19, 1912.

Kentucky Institution for the Blind,
Louisville, Ky.

Board of Visitors:

We have made an examination of your books, etc., and attach hereto statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1912.

Found all warrants drawn on your Treasurer to agree with amounts as shown by stubs and saw that all disbursements were charged to the proper accounts.

We attach hereto statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.

Total Receipts\$41,085.62 to Oct. 1, 1912

Total Disbursements\$39,401.52 to Oct. 1, 1912

Balance Sou. Nat. Bank....	\$1,684.10
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On October 1st, 1912, amount due from State of Kentucky as follows:

Appropriation White Dept.	\$5,000.00
Appropriation Colored Dept.	750.00
Per Capita White Dept.	3,395.00
Per Capita Colored Dept.	665.00
	\$9,810.00

The above amount, \$9,810.00, has been received from the State Treasurer and will show in deposits during the month of October, 1912.

Attached hereto list of Demand Notes due American National Bank as of date October 1, 1912. Interest has been paid on above notes to June 30, 1912.

On May 20, 1912, the American Nat. Bank received from the State Treasurer \$4,250.00, which amount they have applied on notes due them.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN C. & W. L. WEAVER,

Public Accountants.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**RECEIPTS.**

Warrants from State of Kentucky.....	\$51,196.68
Borrowed from American National Bank....	16,351.08
Borrowed from Southern National Bank.....	4,000.00
Interest on warrants	1.18
Miscellaneous	404.66

\$71,953.60

Less:

Demand loans paid Banks.....	\$20,781.86
Overdraft Am. Nat. Bank 11-1-11	276.12
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	\$21,057.98

Total Receipts \$50,895.62

DISBURSEMENTS.

White Department	\$34,319.92
Colored Department	5,081.60
	<hr/>
	\$39,401.52

Balance Southern National Bank.....\$11,494.10

LIST OF DEMAND LOANS.

Due American National Bank, Sept. 30, 1912.

Dated Dec. 30, 1911 On Demand.....\$8,514.55

Less Credits:

Jan. 5, 1912.....\$2,914.21

May 20, 1912.....4,251.18

\$7,165.39

\$1,349.16

Dated Feb. 9, 1912. On Demand 4,257.39

Dated Feb. 29, 1912. On Demand 3,579.14

Total amount demand notes due American Nat. Bank..\$9,185.69

Interest on above Demand Notes paid to June 30, 1912.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	61	47	108
Number received during the year.....	11	16	27
Number discharges during the year.....	6	1	7
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	63	51	114
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of in- mates actually present) during the year..	55	48	103
Average number of officers and employees during year	11	29	40

Current and Special Expenditures.

1. Salaries and Wages	\$19,057.80
2. Clothing	1,207.72
3. Subsistence	12,859.53
4. Ordinary Repairs	1,827.33
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expense.....	4,449.14
	<hr/>
	\$39,401.52

The yearly ordinary of current expenditures amount to \$34,308.75 and special expenditures to \$5,092.77, a total of \$39,401.52— as shown above. Special appropriations were made to cover the special expenditures referred to.

FINANCIAL REPORT.**Receipts (Ordinary).**

Fourth Quarter, 1911	\$ 8,266.68
First Quarter, 1912	9,880.00
Second Quarter, 1912	14,740.00
Third Quarter, 1912, (due but unpaid).....	9,810.00
Interest on Warrants	1.18
Miscellaneous	404.66
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	\$43,102.52

Disbursements (Ordinary).

White Department	\$29,472.00
Colored Department	4,836.75
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	\$34,308.75

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislature of 1910 made a special appropriation of \$17,000.00 to be expended for the following purposes:

Repairs	\$5,000.00
Installing electricity	3,000.00
Improving teaching facilities	5,000.00
Deficit	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,000.00

This has been paid semi-annually in four installments of \$4,250.00 each, and disbursed as follows:

1910-11.

	Amt. Received.	Amt. Disbursed.
Repairs	\$2,500.00	\$2,250.43
Installing electricity	1,500.00	2,000.00
Improving teaching facilities	2,500.00	1,812.03
Deficit	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,500.00	\$8,062.46

1911-12.

	Amt. Received.	Amt. Disbursed.
Repairs	\$2,500.00	\$ 703.77
Installing electricity	1,500.00	873.00
Improving teaching facilities	2,500.00	1,506.00
Deficit	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,500.00	\$5,092.77

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Another prosperous year has been added to the many that are past. In every department of the institution the work has been highly commendable.

The earnest, faithful service of the teachers and all in charge has shown itself in the good results obtained.

The financial condition of the institution has made impossible many needed improvements in our buildings and equipment; but, in spite of these difficulties, a good spirit has prevailed and excellent work been done.

Three bills for the benefit of the institution and the blind of the State were presented to the Legislature at its last session by the preceding Board of Visitors. One was to increase the annual appropriation of the institution \$5,000.00; another, to reimburse the American National Bank for money advanced; and another, for the appointment of a commission to investigate conditions among the adult blind of the State and to establish, if possible, an industrial workshop. Through the untiring efforts of Col. Osborne, the annual appropriation was increased, but the other two bills failed to pass.

In January, Faustin S. Delany, for six years in charge of the Colored Department, died, after an illness of several weeks. He is a great loss to the school, but his work is being very efficiently carried on by his wife, Mrs. Mary I. Delany.

The first week in February, at the urgent request of the management of one of our large department stores, an exhibition and sale of the handiwork of our girls was held, and over one hundred dollars was realized.

The typewriting class made 750 valentines and could not supply the demand. Aside from the pecuniary benefit to the girls, this exhibition served to enlighten the public concerning the possibilities of work by the blind.

Our troop of Boy Scouts—the first to be organized among blind boys—received noteworthy mention from Gen. Baden Powell, the famous English soldier, during his tour of the States. The celebration was held at the Armory February 22nd, and was a very notable one in many respects. Our boys had two booths and two tents in which their work in “seouteraft” was displayed. Our band furnished the music for the occasion and a staff drill of eight of the boys won great applause. Gen. Baden Powell commended the boys very highly in his address for the work they had done, and the next morning sent them the huge bouquet of flowers which had been presented to him in honor of his birthday. So now each member of Troop 10 treasures a pressed carnation in memory of that gallant hero.

The annual Track and Field Meet, held on May 18th, was an all Scout affair. There were 75 entries from the various troops in the city, ten of whom were blind scouts. These boys won most of the

medals, the team cup, and that for the highest individual score, which fact serves to prove that blind boys, with the proper training, stand a fair chance with their seeing competitors.

We are gratified to report insofar as the scholastic work of the institution is concerned that the same splendid standard of excellence and thoroughness has been fully maintained and that in their books the children have made most commendable progress and have made attainments that are in every way creditable. Hitherto the institution has preserved highest ideals in its teaching, and we are confident that we can, without the least hesitation, say that the current year will show no diminution either in the standard or in the advancement of the pupils. In every way possible the scope and thoroughness of the curriculum has been widened and kept abreast of the best and most modern methods.

The class in English Literature presented two plays during the session—"Twelfth Night," in the mid-winter, and an outdoor performance of "As You Like It" on June 4th. The following extract from one of our daily papers gives an account of this:

"Blind Children in Shakespearian Drama.

"Under the green wood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat?

"Shakespeare himself could not have imagined a more beautiful Forest of Arden than the spot chosen for the out-door performance of "As You Like It," given yesterday afternoon by the class in English Literature of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. The stage was a slightly elevated place between two magnificent old trees and the audience sat in a shady dell which formed a perfect amphitheater. Placards hung on the trees announced the change of act and scene. For two hours a large and interested audience listened to this sweetest of all Shakespeare's plays as it fell from the lips of those sightless boys and girls who gave an interpretation that was very remarkable. As there were only thirteen members in the class, many of them had to take several parts. All but four of the participants were totally blind, the leading roles being taken by the sightless ones. The cast was as follows:

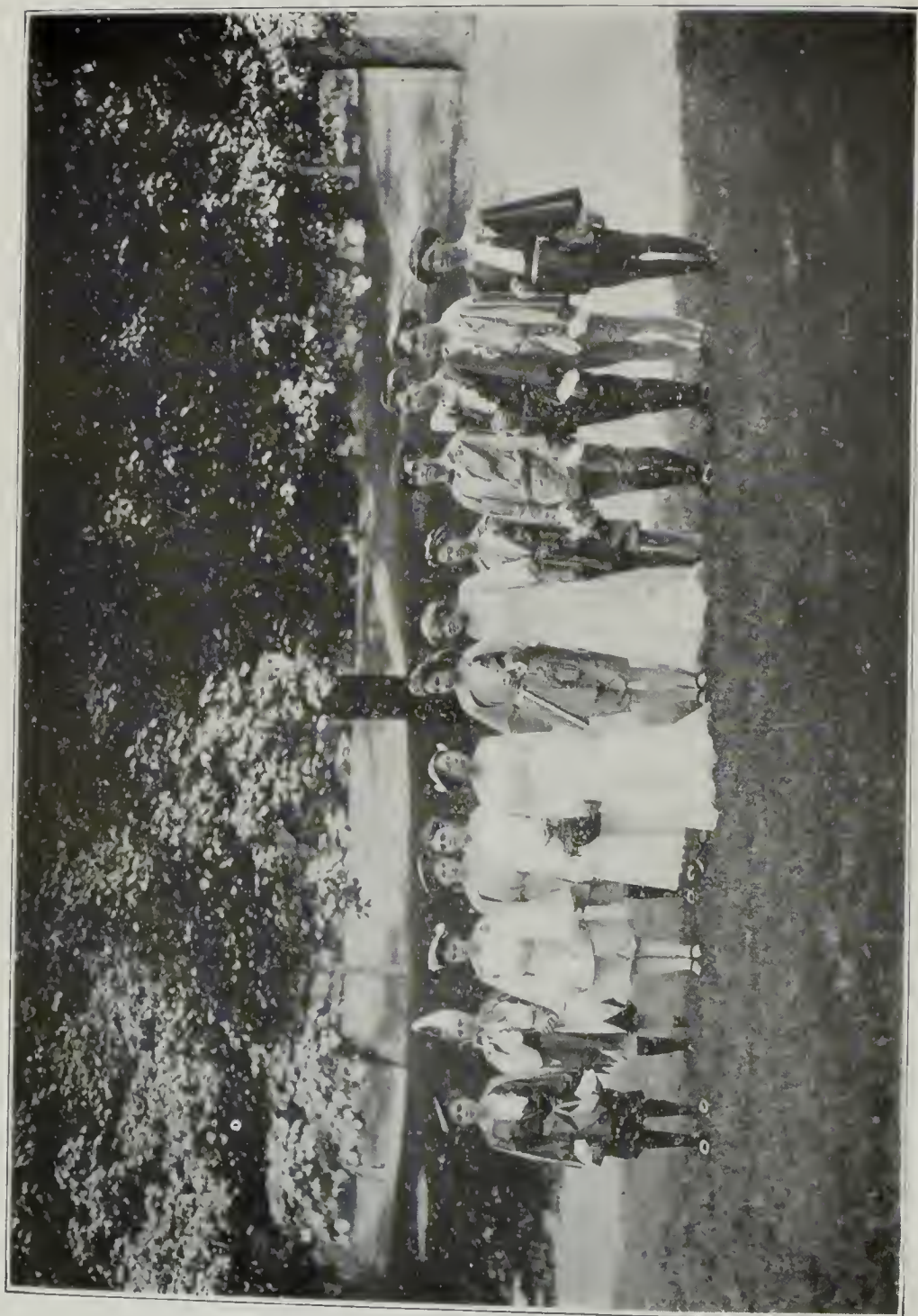
Duke—Living in banishment.....Gordon Perkins
Frederick—His brother and usurper of his lands;
Corin—A shepherd.....Joe O'Neil

Amiens—Lord attending on banished Duke;
 Audrey—A country wench.....Carrie May Thompson
 Jacques—Lord attending on banished Duke;
 Dennis—Servant to Oliver;
 A Page.....Bridget Welsh
 Le Beau—A courtier to Frederiek;
 William—A country fellow;
 Silvius—A shepherd.....Jennie Bowlin
 Oliver—Son of Sir Rowland de Bois;
 Sir Oliver Martext—A vicar.....Adelaide Kerr
 Orlando—Son of Sir Rowland de Bois.....Mabel Grief
 Adam—Servant to Orlando;
 First Lord;
 Jacques—Son of Sir Rowland de Bois.....Marvin Rideout
 Charles—Wrestler to Frederiek;
 Second Lord.....James Ison
 Touchstone—A clown.....Beulah Calvert
 Phebe—A shepherdess.....Helen Giles
 Celia—Daughter of Frederick.....Lueile Portman
 Rosalind—Daughter of banished Duke.....Gladys King
 Scenes—Oliver's house; Duke Frederiek's Court and the
 Forest of Arden.

The play was given in full with the original old arrangement of the songs, the quaintness of which added much to the charm of the performance. The costumes, which were unusually artistic and harmonious in their coloring, were made by the girls of the class with the assistance of Miss Scoggan, the teacher of sewing. This was quite a lesson in itself for the pupils, who never having seen, could have no idea of the dress of the Shakespearean period. The swords and daggers worn by the gallant courtiers were made of wood by the boys of the class and silvered to represent steel. The programmes were very neatly and attractively written on the typewriter by the girls.

Much might be said in praise of all the characters. Orlando was taken by a tall, slender girl, who wooed Rosalind in most desperate fashion; Jacques moralized in his usual melancholy mood, while Amiens charmed with his singing; Touchstone and Audrey enlivened all with their drollery, and the various lords and attendants acted with dignity and intelligence.

The play was given under the direction and supervision of Miss Susan B. Merwin, principal teacher at the institution, who has been so untiring in her efforts to help these afflicted children."



OUTDOOR PLAY—"AS YOU LIKE IT."

The annual concert of the advanced pupils in music at the close of the session was a success, as it always is.

The football season has fairly begun, with both games that have been played to the credit of our team.

An organization of Camp Fire Girls has been formed and much interest has been manifested. Each girl is cutting out and making her own costume, which consists of dark blue skirt and middy blouse.

But to this record of good things, I must add the one great sorrow and irreparable loss that has come to the Institution.

On August 20th, Benjamin Bussy Huntoon, beloved Superintendent since 1871, resigned. The incumbency of Bryce M. Patton from 1842 to 1871—twenty-nine years—constituted a remarkable history in work of this kind unrivaled in an educational life. But that of Mr. B. B. Huntoon from 1871 to 1912—41 years—has few parallels in work for the blind.

The work of Mr. Huntoon was not alone for the blind children of Kentucky, but for those of the whole world. He was not only served faithfully and wondrously the unfortunate of this Commonwealth, but he served humanity as well.

It is a source of deepest regret that Mr. Huntoon has felt called upon to tender his resignation to the Board of Trustees to take effect before the commencement of the present session.

His knowledge of the great work laid upon the Institution, his enthusiasm and zeal in behalf of the blind for whom Kentucky has endeavored to provide, his tenderness and gentleness of heart, his profound sympathy for the unfortunate, combined with his wide learning and splendid scholarship, gave him peculiar qualification for the direction of the education of the blind.

The Board urged Mr. Huntoon to retain his connection with the Institution so long as it was possible for him to do even a part of the service required for the position, but he felt it was wiser to sever his relations and give himself the rest and quiet his useful and efficient labors had so richly deserved.

The splendid place the Institution holds in the educational work of this and other countries is due almost altogether to the sagacity, the wisdom and the untiring labors of Mr. Huntoon, and the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind stands a monument to his life work so signally honored by such a splendid record of progress and achievement. His place cannot be filled and the Board feels honored to place upon record its appreciation and commendation of so unselfish and so useful a career.

The Board also desires to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mrs. B. B. Huntoon, as Matron—ably supplementing her husband's great devotion and efforts in the splendid work he has done for the institution. She has given the best years of her life to the cause of humanity and education, and it has been a course of distress to the members of this Board that she felt disposed at this time to retire from this place, which she has filled so admirably, and with such merit, to the highest and best interests of the institution.

Miss Susan B. Merwin, for years associated with Mr. Huntoon and latterly Assistant Secretary and successful as a teacher, has consented to take charge of the Institution for the current year, and the Board believes that under her administration, the work will not retrograde, but continue to be in the future, as in the past, up to the very best standard of educational development and progress.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF BLIND CHILDREN OF KENTUCKY.

In almost every State in our Union, there are free schools for the various defective classes.

Kentucky established her school for the blind in 1842, being the eighth school of the kind in the country. There are now forty-two of such schools in the United States, in which were trained last year 4,358 blind children, of whom 142 were in the Kentucky School for the Blind at Louisville. The purpose of the State in founding the school was to give to the child with defective sight as good an education as is offered to the seeing child, and, in addition, to give it instruction in manual training.

In 1884, the General Assembly passed an act providing for the addition of a department in a separate building, and distinct from the whites, for the education of the colored blind children of the State.

In carrying out the purposes of the founders of this public school for the blind, the Board has endeavored to meet the expectations of a wise and beneficent public sentiment. They have tried to follow in the line first marked out by those eminent men who founded and for many years guided the progress of the school. With this end in view, they have secured skillful and devoted teachers, good and faithful servants, improved educational appliances, and have provided that the children under their control shall be



TYPEWRITING CLASS.

properly and kindly cared for in respect to their food, their shelter, their clothing, and their health, thus providing the advantages of a high-class boarding school, free of cost, for all blind children.

Notwithstanding all this, about 70 per cent of the blind children of Kentucky, between the teachable ages of six and sixteen years of age, are growing up in ignorance, without any share in the great advantages so freely offered by the State.

The American idea for a school for the blind is as far removed from its being an asylum, on the one hand, as it is from its being a hospital for the treatment of diseased eyes, on the other hand.

Its work is strictly educational, and it is established, not out of charity for the afflicted, but from a sense of justice that recognizes the fact that, under the principles of our government, a free education is the birth-right of every child in the republic.

A blind child, or one with defective sight, should be sent to school as soon as it can get along without a nurse, say at six or seven years of age. Every year's delay after that time renders the task of its education more difficult and incomplete. From the moment it reaches the school, the sense of touch has to be persistently trained. The kindergarten, with its great variety of devices and employment for busy fingers, is of inestimable value for this purpose, and the work done by the children in this department arrests the attention and excites the admiration of the most careless visitor.

After the kindergarten, the child studies things and models of things; and in its study of geography, models in sand and clay, the surface of his State and county, and the grand divisions of the globe; he is taught to read and write and cipher; he studies grammar, history, natural philosophy and all the branches of a good education.

If he has any musical ability, it is scientifically and sedulously cultivated, for it is in the practice of the art of music that he can compete with his seeing comrades on more equal terms than in any other occupation.

He is also given instruction in the work-shop, where he learns to cane chairs, make brooms and practice simple upholstery, such as the repairing of lounges and the manufacture of mattresses. If he is capable of learning it, he is taught the art of piano-tuning, in which art several of our graduates have obtained well-deserved success. Graduates of our school are in charge of the music departments in the school for the blind in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The girls are carefully taught the use of the needle and learn, as they progress, how to patch and darn and mend, how to knit, how to use the sewing machine, and how to cut out, fit together and make their own garments.

In this course of study and development, extending over eight or ten years, the blind child gains a confidence in his own power that enables it to overcome, to a great extent, the natural awkwardness of blindness. It has become a youth of intelligence, an agreeable companion, a self-respecting, independent person, familiar with current events, with a well-trained mind and familiar with the amenities of civilized life. He is, to a considerable extent, prepared to earn a living for himself.

To withhold from a blind child such opportunities is a serious mistake, while no greater kindness can be shown such a child than to secure for it the advantages of an education. The school year begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the second Wednesday in June, and at the close, the children are returned to their homes, as it is the desire of the trustees to maintain, as far as possible, the home ties of the child.

The members of the Board will gladly correspond with any person who wishes to learn more of the school, or who desires to learn how to proceed to have a child admitted to the school.

Board of Visitors.

COL. BENNETT H. YOUNG, President.

THOS. L. JEFFERSON
THOS. C. TIMBERLAKE
J. C. COX
CHARLES P. WEAVER

DR. JAMES B. STEEDMAN
T. P. SATTERWHITE, Jr.
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW
THOS. D. OSBORNE

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

In respect to the forms to go through to secure the admission of a child to the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, it is only required that the child be of so defective vision as to be unable to get an education in the ordinary schools; that it be of good health and sound mind, and within the ages of six and eighteen, for it must be remembered that the Institution is neither a hospital or an asylum. If the child is destitute, the fact should be so certified by the county judge, and in that case, clothing will be provided. No charge is made for board or tuition. The school session begins



Washburn & Co.
188-191
N. 4th St.

SEWING CLASS.

on the second Wednesday of June. Pupils will be admitted at any time within these dates, but they are much benefited by beginning promptly at the first of the session. The children all return to their homes in the summer.

If fuller information is desired, it may be had from the Superintendent or from any of the trustees, who will cheerfully correspond with any person wishing to place a blind child in the Institution.

**APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION SHOULD ANSWER THE
FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN WRITING.**

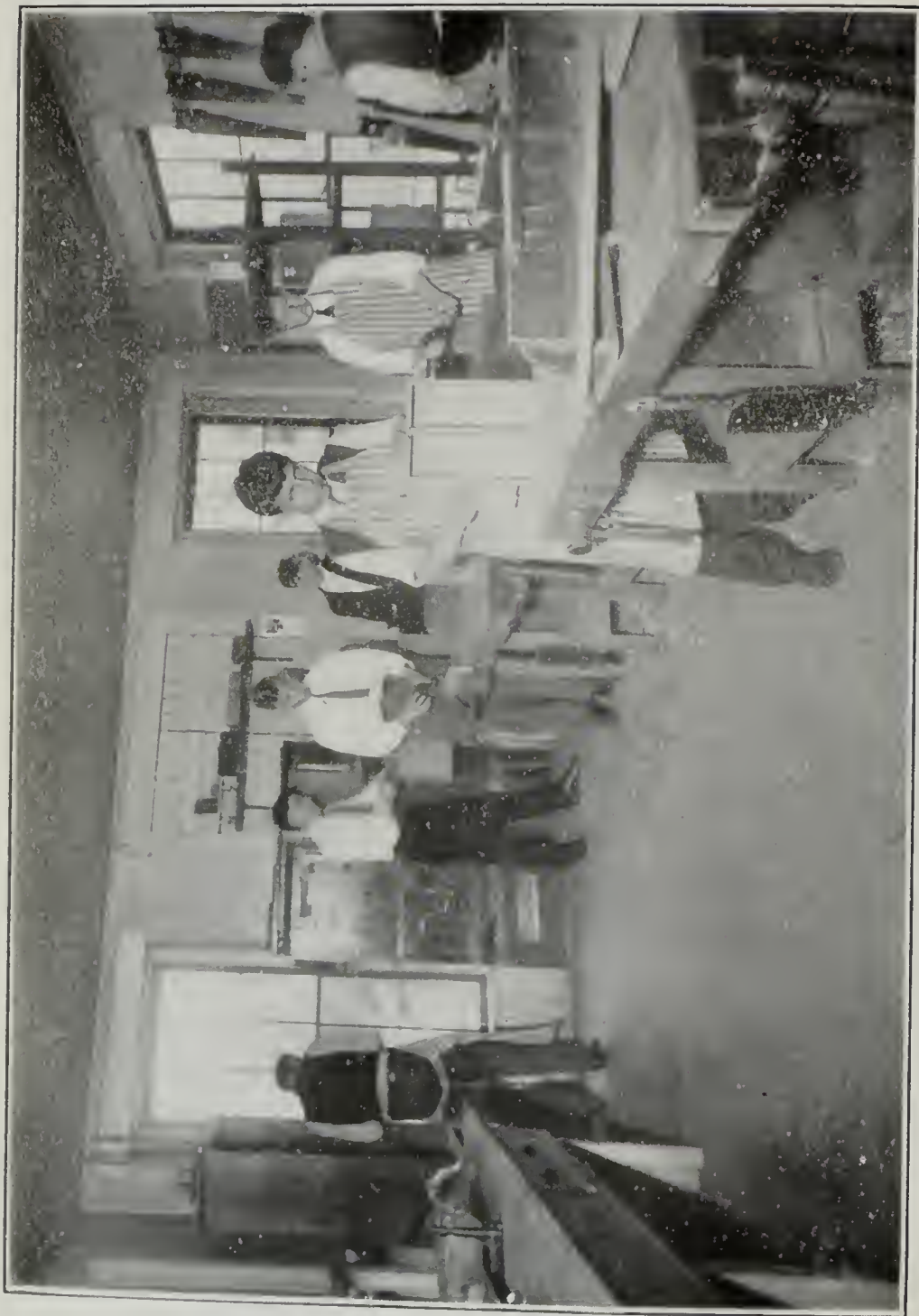
What is the child's name?.....
 When was the child born?.....
 Where was the child born?.....
 What was the name of the father?.....
 What was the mother's maiden name?.....
 What was the cause of the child's blindness?.....
 How long has its eyes been affected?.....
 How much can the child see?.....
 Are any of the child's kin blind, or have any of them trouble with
 their eyes?
 If so, state who these are.....
 Have the child's eyes ever been examined by an oculist?.....
 If so, when?
 What was the name of the oculist?.....
 Has the child been vaccinated?
 Is the child of good health and sound mind?.....
 What is the post office address of the child's parents or guar-
 dian?
 Where and to whom may a telegraph message concerning the child
 be sent?
 Who will care for the child during vacation?.....

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following is a list of those who have held office in the Board of Visitors since the foundation of the Institution:

W. F. Bullock1842 to 1864 and from 1873 to 1889
 T. S. Bell, M. D.1842 to 1885
 Samuel Casseday1842 to 1849
 John I. Jacob1842 to 1846

James Pickett	1842 to 1843	
Bryce M. Patton	1842 to 1843	
Edward Jarvis, M. D.....	1842 to 1843	
William Richardson	1842 to 1847	
Garnett Duncan	1843 to 1843	
Rev. Geo. W. Brush.....	1843 to 1845	and from 1864 to 1867
Charles J. Clark	1843 to 1852	
Rev. Edw. P. Humphrey,		
D. D.	1845 to 1856	
Wm. F. Pettitt	1846 to 1849	
Wm. Kendrick	1848 to 1852	and from 1864 to 1880
Lewis Ruffner	1849 to 1858	
Bland Ballard	1849 to 1864	
Rev. R. J. Breckenridge,		
D. D.	1852 to 1860	
William Tanner	1852 to 1856	
William S. Bodley	1856 to 1864	
Wm. Garnett	1857 to 1860	
John Milton	1858 to 1860	
John G. Barret	1864 to 1873	
Rev. John L. McKee, D. D....	1864 to 1867	
Rev. D. P. Henderson, D. D...	1864 to 1865	
Floyd Parks	1864 to 1865	
W. B. Belknap	1865 to 1867	
James Harrison	1867 to 1888	
S. A. Atehison	1867 to 1869	
Hon. Henry Stites	1867 to 1888	
Hon. Thos. F. Bramlette.....	1867 to 1875	
J. B. MeFerran	1869 to 1870	
Hon. Alfred T. Pope.....	1870 to 1874	
Z. M. Sherley	1873 to 1879	
G. H. Cochran	1873 to 1889	
Rev. J. H. Heywood.....	1879 to 1896	
T. L. Jefferson	1874 to 1884	
W. N. Haldeman	1875 to 1889	
John A. Carter	1880 to 1894	
John P. Morton	1880 to 1888	
Hon. A. A. Stoll.....	1884 to 1888	
Thos. D. Osborne	1885 to 1888	and from 1904 to
Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D...	1888 to 1896	
Hon. A. P. Humphrey.....	1886 to 1896	
Hon. James S. Pirtle.....	1888 to 1896	



BOYS' WORKSHOP.

Col. Chas. F. Johnson.....	1888 to 1896	
Benj. Bayless	1888 to 1891	
Robt. Cochran	1888 to 1896	
Oscar Fenley	1889 to 1896	
Wm. A. Robinson	1891 to 1896	
Col. Andrew Cowan	1896 to 1900 and from 1908 to 1912	
Chas. T. Ballard	1896 to 1900	
Dr. Wm. Cheatham	1896 to 1900	
James A. Leach	1896 to 1900	
Dr. L. S. McMurtry.....	1896 to 1900	
Rev. A. Moses, D. D.	1896 to 1902	
M. Muldoon	1896 to 1900	
Logan C. Murray	1896 to 1900 and from 1908 to 1912	
Hon. A. E. Willson	1896 to 1900	
Col. Bennett H. Young.....	1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to	
Thos. L. Jefferson	1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to	
Dr. James B. Steedman.....	1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to	
Walter Walker	1900 to 1908	
Henry Y. Offutt	1900 to 1908	
Hon. Henry S. Barker.....	1900 to 1908	
Dr. Frank C. Simpson.....	1900 to 1908	
Col. Zack Phelps	1900 to 1902	
Henry Kaufman	1902 to 1912	
Daniel S. Mills	1908 to 1910	
Frank N. Hartwell	1908 to 1912	
D. W. Fairleigh	1908 to 1912	
Dr. S. Brzozowski	1908 to 1912	
D. X. Murphy	1908 to 1912	
W. Garnett Munn	1910 to 1912	
Charles P. Weaver	1912	
John C. Cox	1912	
W. H. Bartholomew	1912	
T. P. Satterwhite, Jr.....	1912	

The Office of President has been Held by

Hon. Wm. F. Bullock.....	1842 to 1864 and from 1885 to 1888
Dr. T. S. Bell	1864 to 1885
Hon. James S. Pirtle	1888 to 1896
Col. Andrew Cowan	1896 to 1900
Col. Bennett H. Young.....	1900 to 1908
Col. Andrew Cowan	1908 to 1912
Col. Bennett H. Young.....	1912

The Office of Treasurer has been Held as Follows:

Samuel Casseday	1842 to 1843
William Richardson	1843 to 1854
John Milton	1854 to 1860
John G. Barret	1860 to 1890
Will S. Parker	1890 to 1899
Logan C. Murray	1899 to 1900
Thos. L. Jefferson	1900 to 1908
Logan C. Murray	1908 to 1912
Albert S. Rice	1912

The Office of Superintendent.

The office of Superintendent was held by Bryce M. Patton from 1842 to 1871. B. B. Huntoon held office from 1871 to 1912.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.**To Parents of Sighted and Blind Children.**

(Translated from the German by Miss Schneider.)

What should parents do to prevent sighted children from becoming blind?

If God has given your children sight, thank Him and watch over them carefully that their sight may not be impaired through any neglect on your part.

1. When a child is born, insist that the nurse or midwife washes out the child's eyes thoroughly, as she was taught to do. Examine in the first week of the little one's life the eyes daily yourself, and if there is the slightest redness on the lids, swelling or discharge, send for the doctor at once and follow his instructions minutely. In the meantime, wash the child's eye or eyes about every ten minutes with a clean soft rag or cotton-wool wrung out of plain cold water, gently wiping from the temple toward the nose. Never use the same rag or cotton-wool twice, but burn it at once; be particularly careful not to touch both eyes with the same piece, also that in the act of cleansing nothing gets into your own eyes.

INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES OF THE NEW-BORN CHILD IS A VERY DANGEROUS AND INFECTIOUS ILLNESS, AND IF PROMPT MEASURES ARE NOT TAKEN DESTROYS IN MOST



TUNING DEPARTMENT.

CASES THE SIGHT ENTIRELY, BUT IF THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED, THERE IS EVERY HOPE THAT THE CHILD'S SIGHT MAY BE PRESERVED.

2. Never allow* your children to play with things which may easily injure the eyes, as nails, forks, pieces of glass, etc. A great number of children lose their sight through injury. Although only one eye is injured, there is also great danger that the other may become inflamed and lose the power of sight. In every case get a doctor's advice at once.

3. If you are nursing your child through measles, scarlet fever, etc., be very careful to follow the doctor's instructions, even after your child is better, as through the slightest carelessness blindness may arise.

4. If your children are delicate, particularly if they are scrofulous, there is great danger that they may become blind. Be, therefore, very careful of them, give them plenty of light nourishment food, as milk and eggs, and plenty of fresh air, that they may become strong and healthy.

5. Never allow your children to use their eyes in the twilight or by insufficient light, or they will become weak and shortsighted.

6. Never allow your child to wear glasses until the doctor has examined the eyes and ordered them.

Again it is strongly advised to take the child to a doctor if there is any sign of inflammation or impaired sight.

How Should Parents Train and Treat Their Blind Children?

If you have a blind child, think that God has given it to you to give it your special love and devotion. If you educate and train it properly it will grow up to be a happy and useful member of society, able to fulfill its duties in life to its satisfaction and your joy. But if you neglect or spoil it, it will grow up a poor creature, a burden to itself and those around.

Take the following advice to heart:

1. Treat the blind child as you would a sighted one. Teach it as soon as possible to use its limbs and brains. As soon as it begins to use its hands, give it all sorts of things to play with. The ear and intellect can soon be aroused by talking and singing and by musical toys.

2. The blind child must be taught to walk at the same age as a sighted one.

3. Never leave your child for any length of time alone and unoccupied in the same place, but insist that it goes through the rooms, house, and later in the garden or yard, and even further, and that by touching things it will get to know all that surrounds it.

4. As soon as possible teach your child to dress, undress, wash and comb itself, to put away things neatly and tidily, to use at meals spoon, knife and fork at proper times. A blind child can do all this just as well as a sighted one, only you must take the trouble to teach and make it practice, as it can learn nothing by observation.

5. Watch carefully over the child's personal bearing. It cannot see how other children behave themselves and is very apt to get into bad habits which will become intolerable to others later on, such as turning or twisting the head, making grimaces, putting the fingers in the eyes, sitting and walking with bent head and shoulders, etc. As soon as you notice such tendencies you must with gentleness and firmness rectify them. Once they become habits, years of schooling will not undo the mischief.

6. Let the child play as much as possible with sighted children in and out of doors. Take it for walks yourself and let it do little exercises. If it has to sit still, give it some toys to play with and occupy its mind.

7. Let the child touch and measure everything possible, so that it may get an idea of space and distance through touching, walking and measuring. To cultivate the sense of touch (so very important to the blind) give the child all the different materials, wood, plants, coins, etc., in the hands to feel.

8. Teach it as early as possible to occupy itself with useful work. Begin by letting it thread buttons in a string, shell peas or beans, alter teach it to dust, help to wash up, peel potatoes, gather fruit, let it feel and look after the cat, dog, bird or hens. Also teach it knitting, sewing and fancy work. You will be surprised what a blind child can learn if only the trouble is taken to teach it.

9. Talk often and much to the child. It cannot see the love and tenderness on your face, and therefore has special need of your voice. Ask questions about what it hears or feels, and encourage it to ask you about the same.

10. Be careful never to talk about anything offensive in the presence of a blind child. It is so much more on the alert and remembers everything so much better than a sighted one.



GYMNASIUM.

11. Never regret, in its presence, the blindness, and never allow others to do it; such sympathy, though well meant, is apt to make it melancholy and sorry for itself to no use. Rather encourage it to be happy and bright, to do its work with spirit and pleasure, so that in the later years it may become independent of outside assistance.

12. Give your child plenty of opportunity to exercise its memory; it will be of invaluable service in later years. Teach it hymns, poems, texts, stories, etc., you will find that it has great pleasure in learning.

13. A blind child can just as soon be taught religion and good morals as a sighted one. Act accordingly.

14. As soon as the child is of the age when it ought to go to school, send it to a blind school, that it may be taught well in all it ought to know.

The Prevention of Blindness.

There are in the United States more than 64,000 blind persons, and of these more than a quarter are needlessly blind. In the State of New York there are more than 5,000 blind persons, and for the blindness of more than a quarter of these there is NO EXCUSE except IGNORANCE OR NEGLECT. The ignorance is of many types—ignorance of the conditions which produce blindness; ignorance of the care of the eyes in the school-room and in the homes; and ignorance of the delicacy of the eye. Neglect is also of many kinds, but the most serious is neglect to use a preventive for infected eyes and neglect of prompt and adequate treatment of the resultant inflammation when it occurs.

Common Causes of Blindness.

The common causes of blindness divide themselves into two classes—the preventable and the inevitable. No amount of care will ever save some eyes from some infections, and no amount of mechanical protection can save an exposed eye from certain accidents or from the evil effect of improper medicine or from the results following many of the common diseases, such as smallpox, measles, scarlet fever or certain acute inflammations.

Common Causes of Preventable Blindness:

Ophthalmia of the New Born.

Hereditary Syphilis.

Later Pus Infections.

Sympathetic Inflammations.

Some Industrial Accidents.

Some Accidents in Play.

Progressive Nearsightedness.

Inflammatory and Other Causes.

Ophthalmia in the New-Born is DANGEROUS, is due to an infection, is PREVENTABLE, and if taken early is a CURABLE DISEASE. It is a severe inflammation of the eyes manifesting itself soon after birth and leaving the child with IMPAIRED VISION or absolute LOSS OF SIGHT WITHIN A FEW DAYS, unless prompt and efficient treatment has been administered.

There is a simple medical practice, which, if followed at the birth of every infant, would prevent approximately all Infant Ophthalmia. This practice is the application of a drop of some approved liquid preventive to the child's eyes at birth. The Health Board of New York City furnishes to midwives and physicians on application a one per cent. solution of silver nitrate, two drops of which may be placed in each eye of the child at birth. If the eyes are healthy it does no harm, merely produces a slight redness, which soon passes away. If they are infected, it destroys the germs. The State Department of Health hopes to make a similar distribution throughout the State.

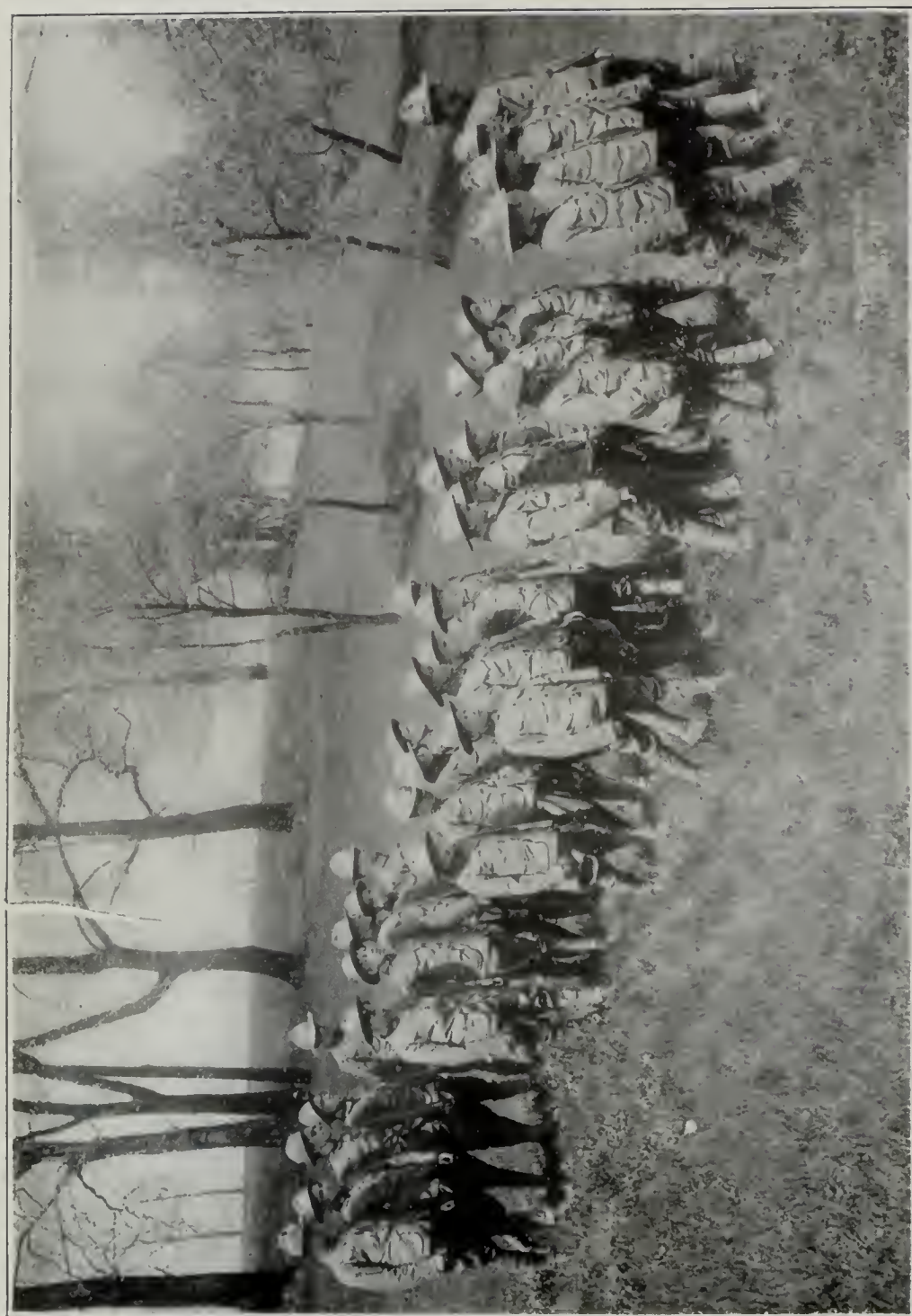
Mothers, midwives, nurses and health officers should insist that this practice be followed by those having charge of the infant at birth.

Later Pus Infections.

Later pus infections are of many kinds, and are mild or dangerous as the pus contains mild or dangerous germs. One of the most serious pus infections is that which results in Gonorrheal Conjunctivitis. If treated promptly the eye of an infant infected with this disease is likely to escape uninjured. But this disease in the eye of an adult is MOST SERIOUS and must have both IMMEDIATE and untiring treatment.

Gonorrheal Ophthalmia and Epidemic Conjunctivitis (pink eye) are so contagious that a small particle of secretion from an infected eye may infect a healthy eye and reproduce the disease in a most serious form.

Nurses and members of the family must exercise special care that no particle of secretion from an infected eye finds lodgment in their own eyes. The price of safety is not to use any particle that



BOY SCOUTS.

has been used about the patient. Cloths, pledgets of cotton and material used for cleansing the diseased eye should be burnt at once. Towels, clothing and bedding should be carefully disinfected under the direction of a physician or nurse so that the infection may not reach it.

As these diseases are highly contagious, persons suffering from them should not be allowed to associate with others.

Trachoma (granulated lids)—So persistent and secious is this disease that immigrants found to be infected with it are at once sent back to their homeland, and in every case where it can be shown that the disease might have been recognized at the home port, the steamship company is fined one hundred dollars.

Towels, clothing and bedding should be thoroughly disinfected, and those exposed should carefully guard against infection. Persons using or in charge of public conveniences should be on their guard against this disease; towels used indiscriminately in public baths have been known to cause epidemics of Pink Eye and Trachoma.

Hereditary Syphilis.

When a child is found to have Hereditary Syphilis, prompt and vigorous treatment must at once be resorted to. A common manifestation of this disease is chronic inflammation of one eye after the other, preventing the use of the eye for a year or more, and sometimes leaving the sight permanently injured.

Sympathetic Inflammations.

It is a matter of common knowledge that a person who has suffered injury in one eye is liable to have a sympathetic attack in the other. If the eye is seriously injured, but heals, and is not removed, the sound eye may be affected even years later. Hence, it should be examined at least once a month by a competent oculist in order that the spread of the inflammation, if it occurs, may be discovered in its first and curable stages.

Industrial Accidents.

The New York State Reports of Factory Inspection show about 200 industrial accidents annually, resulting in partial or total blindness; besides which are the large number of accidents occurring on railroads, in construction work and in field and forest. To reduce

the number of those which occur in factories is the work of the factory inspectors and of other public officers; the Committee urges anyone who suffers injury to secure prompt treatment.

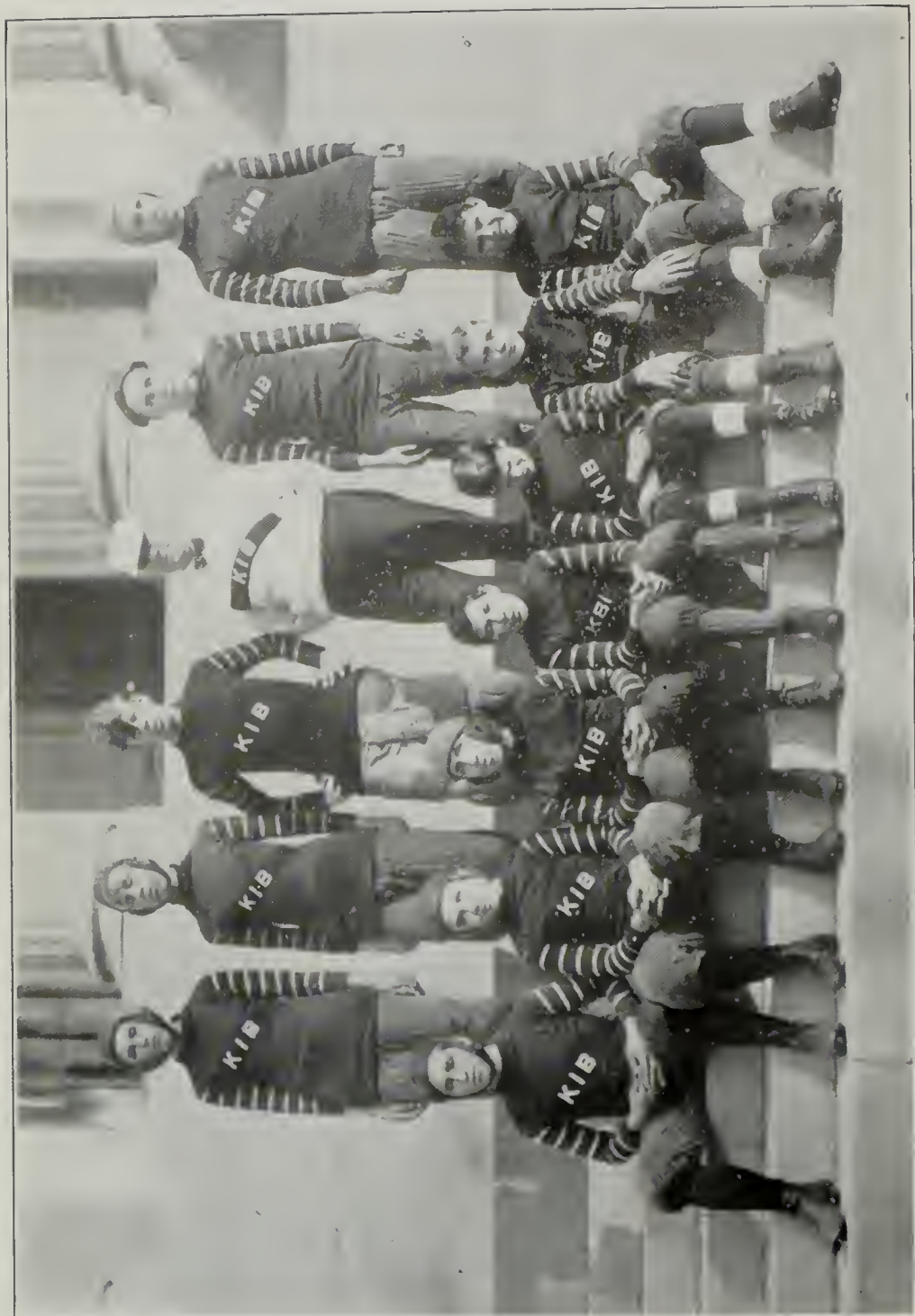
The majority of such accidents are due to small flying particles which strike the eye. If the particles are of steel or iron, the person injured should be sent immediately to an Eye Infirmary, where an opportunity is afforded for extracting the particle of steel or iron by the large magnet, thus giving the person the best chance of recovery. The flying particles often come from the use of cheap hammers and other poor tools. The employer owes it to his men to see that they are safely equipped. Where the resulting injuries are distinctly painful, an oculist should be consulted as soon as practicable. Where they are apparently trifling, the eye, after first relief, should be let severely alone; if the inflammation does not abate a physician should be consulted. It should not be bathed with domestic remedies or nostrums, nor, except on the advice of a physician, with anything but clean warm water which has been boiled, or with a saturated boric acid solution, which may be obtained at any drug-store. The eye should be wiped or bandaged only with the cleanest cloth; and if pus begins to form no bandage should be worn, except on the advice of a physician.

Inflammation of the eyelids or other injuries to them should be treated with like care, and bruises or injuries to the face about the eyes should have careful attention, lest the eye itself become infected.

Measures for First Aid.

Cinders and other particles can only be removed from the eye safely by a physician or an oculist. Where they must be removed by a layman, cleanliness is absolutely necessary. Therefore, pieces of metal in common use or exposed to handling, such as pocket-knives, pins or needles, should not be used, but rather small bits of clean, smooth wood, rolls of soft, clean paper, or a match with cotton wrapped about the end.

When lime or other caustic lodges in the eye the eyeball should be flooded with olive, linseed, or machine oil, to be preferred in the order named—water should not be used. Where lime is likely to get into the eyes, olive oil should be kept in readiness. Oil should be applied freely to all burns to the eye or surrounding parts, and the eye should then be bandaged in a clean, dry cloth to exclude the air.



FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1912.

When acid strikes the eyes it may be washed out by bathing at once and quickly with a great deal of water. But if delay occurs, oil should be applied.

When the eyes are burned by ammonia, or other alkali, use diluted vinegar or a little lemon juice to neutralize the action of the ammonia. Water may be used promptly and in abundance.

When a hot particle lodges in the eye, remove it instantly if possible; if not, flood the eyeball with water or oil at once.

If proprietors of establishments would see that these and similar suggestions are indicated to their workmen and followed by them, a large proportion of blindness, resulting from minor accidents, could be avoided.

Accidents in Play.

A material proportion of blindness is caused by accidents to children at play. Sometimes the eyeball is torn by a button-hook, or pierced by a knife or awl; or a seissors' blade used to untie a knot, slips and injures the eye. Some eyes have been injured by the crack of a whip, by shot from an air-gun or a toy pistol. Children should be warned against these things.

SMALL CHILDREN should never be allowed to use firearms and fireworks, and larger ones as little as possible, and then only after they have been taught to use them properly and under the supervision of a grown person. Every recurrence of our national holiday brings its train of melancholy accidents to the eyes from fireworks.

Eyes are apt to become nearsighted in the early years at school, and excessive reading will cause this nearsightedness to increase rapidly up to perhaps the student's eighteenth year. He is then, because of his poor sight, barred from those occupations in which it is not permissible to wear glasses and his weakened eyes are predisposed to various diseases injurious to vision. The nearsighted child does not see distant objects well and therefore he loses interest in many outdoor pastimes and turns to reading for his recreation. Thus he increases his nearsightedness and injures his general health.

When nearsightedness is discovered early and eye-glasses are given that make distant vision normal and needless near work is forbidden, the nearsightedness may be held in check and any considerable increase prevented. But the existence of nearsightedness

is not often discovered early, for the child does not know that his distant vision is failing nor do his parents find it out, and his teacher is usually the first to notice the defect.

Recently it has become customary in the public schools to test the vision of all pupils periodically. By this means nearsightedness is discovered while it is still of low degree, measures are taken to prevent its progression, and the child does not become backward in school from inability to see the blackboard. Pupils in the public schools are thus cared for. In many private schools the necessity of periodical tests of vision by teachers has not yet been learned, and oculists see many neglected pupils of these schools who have become needlessly nearsighted before their condition has been discovered accidentally. Tests of vision should be made every year.

Neglect or Improper Treatment of the Eyes.

Ignorance is the mother of many a blind eye. A patient often does not know the necessity, and so fails to return to the hospital for after-treatment of an inflammatory disease which affects the eyes. A "cold in the eyes" may mean anything from a cinder on the cornea to diphtheretic conjunctivitis. Therefore, it cannot, with safety, be either neglected or treated by an ignorant person. Yet either one or the other of these wrong courses is usually followed.

Some nostrums and domestic remedies are harmless, but in serious cases they do harm by losing time. Tea leaves, bread and milk, raw meat, oysters and many other domestic prescriptions may be bearers of infection. **THEY ARE THEREFORE DANGEROUS, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD POULTICES EVER BE APPLIED TO THE EYE.**

There is a steadily increasing group of unfortunate persons who require more attention. They cannot be classed with the blind; and yet they are handicapped in the work of life by defective sight. The ranks of the blind are steadily recruited from them.

Take Care of the Eyes.

When the eyes are weak, any virulent affection of the system is apt to extend to and attack them.

Keep the eyes clean. Wash them with warm water every morning, but do not go at once into a cold wind while the eyes are warm and moist. If the eyes water or the lids are red or full of matter in the morning, consult an oculist. He will either give medicine or glasses to cure them.



COLORED DEPARTMENT.

When you study, sit with the left side to the light, allowing it to fall over your shoulder on to your book, drawing or music.

Do most of your close work by daylight. Writing by artificial light is less taxing on the eyes than reading.

At night a good clean oil-lamp will give a clear steady light.

Electric light is next best. Gas is the worst—it flickers.

Sit straight—to bend over your work strains the eyes and makes them bloodshot.

Hold your work a foot away from your eyes. If you must hold it nearer or farther away, you probably need glasses, at least for study.

Don't read or do close work in the twilight—it strains the eyes.

When something falls into your eye, do not rub it, but wash it with warm water. After the lids are washed clean, take the lashes of the upper lid between the forefinger and thumb and draw the upper lid out and down over the lower. In this way particles lodged on the inner surface of the upper lid may frequently be removed. If the eye still hurts and you feel something in it, go to an oculist or a dispensary.

After measles, scarlet fever, croup, chicken-pox, or diphtheria, have your eyes examined by an oculist. Eye troubles often follow these diseases.

Do not overwork the eyes. When busy with close work, let the eye look away now and then to rest itself. Do not keep looking when it is unnecessary.

For information and literature, address the secretary.

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